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PAGE 4

W. C. SMITH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FORWARDING

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Casa Grande, Ariz.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNMENTS IN MY CARE
MARK GOODS "CARE OF W. C. S., CASA GRANDE A. T."

Barley, Chopped Feed, Potatoes, Flour, Beans, Bacon

and everything needed by

MINERS AND TEAMSTERS

kept constantly on hand, and will not be undersold.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

THE MACHINERY DEPOT

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Shop in which all kinds of Machine Re-
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Steam Engines, Heavy Machinery, Windmills,

Steam and Horse Power Pumps, Wrought Iron Pipe, Plumb-
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Mill, Mine and Ranch Supplies, Barbed Wire and Iron Roofing.

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Always a large stock of

Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars on Hand.

Country Orders will be filled promptly.

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supplied at lowest prices. A fine stock of Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Mouldings, etc., always on hand.

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General Real Estate Agent.

Desert Lands Selected and Land Office Entries

Attended to. Relinquishments for Sale

General Engineering promptly attended to. Irrigation works a specialty.

S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR

Ariz.

FLORENCE BREWERY,

Supplies to all my customers and patrons that I am still in my old stand in this pl

Best Beer in the Territory,

which I offer for sale by the

Keq, Gallon, Bottle or Glass

LED BEER A SPECIALTY.

Beer article is sold in the Territory. All orders promptly filled.

PETER WILL, Prop.

A LITTLE BUTTERCUP.

SHE IS QUEEN AMONG THE JACK
TARS AT THE NAVY YARD.

Miss Della Robinson, the Tanque Bumbao
Woman, Who Has All the Virtues and
None of the Follies of Gilbert and Sullivan's Little Buttercup.

When Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan first
introduced their nautical comic opera of
"Pinafore" to an American public one of
the most taking characters that aided
toward the success of the distinctively
English production was that of Little
Buttercup.

Little Buttercup was represented to be
what, among the hardened tars of the
queen's navy, is commonly known as a
bumbao woman, whose mode of obtaining
a livelihood is by going aboard the
different war vessels and supplying the
crews with tobacco or knickknacks of
general use from a stock carried in a
basket or receptacle upon each arm.

The idea of a lone woman venturing
among an army of sailors and blasphemous
followers of these to sell her little
wares and run the risk of meeting with
no polite treatment, as the bumbao
woman was pictured, seemed quite a
novelty for Americans who saw the opera
of "Pinafore." Thus, it may come as
somewhat of a surprise and an interesting
point of information to be made
known that of late the navy of progre-
sive Uncle Sam has not only become
identified with a veritable bumbao
woman, but with a Little Buttercup
whose avocation is that of the identical
Buttercup of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's characterization.

HER PATRONS RESPECT HER.
The modern bumbao woman who is
now gaining local fame and any number
of ready patrons to her stock in trade,
can be seen at present almost any day
upon her rounds among the ships of the
United States navy anchored in the navy
yard in Brooklyn. She usually appears
about midday with a basket on each arm
filled with palatable pies and cakes and
a good supply of bottled beer and tem-
perance drinks, which she readily dis-
poses of among the crew of the war
ships, and to all is simply known as
"Little Buttercup."

It is said "Little Buttercup" profits
easily amounts to five and six dollars a
day alone from the sales of her good
things among the jolly tars of the war-
ship Boston, who number over 800, irre-
spective of the officers.

From Commander Francis M. Ramsey
told to the most ordinary seaman,
"Little Buttercup," instead of being the
butt of the ship's crew and target of their
unfeeling jokes, as might be sup-
posed, is recognized and looked upon as
one of the most worthy of her sex.

The income derived from her occupa-
tion goes to support her aged mother and
father, who reside in a small house in
what is called Irish town, a quarter
mainly inhabited by natives of the Em-
erald Isle and lying just on the outside
of the navy yard.

"Little Buttercup's" real name is Della
Robinson, and her father, who has been
in the navy for many years, has a small
pension granted to him that will barely
go to secure him a comfortable subsis-
tence. When Della first went to the navy
yard to sell her wares some of the more
hardened members of one of the crews
attempted to take liberties with her.

They lashed her upon her good looks
attempted to purloin a pie or bottle of
beer when her back was turned, and one
Jack Tar in particular even ventured to
approach Little Buttercup for the pur-
pose of chucking her under the chin and
planning his kiss upon her pretty cheek.

This latter effrontery was more than
Della cared to put up with, and dropping
her stock in trade she planted a stinging
blow between the eyes of the foolhardy
sailor that sent him reeling over the deck
as if struck by a marlin spike in the
hands of his own associates.

Since giving them credit.
From this on "Little Buttercup" has
never had occasion to expect affront, ill
treatment or disrespect at the hands of
any of Uncle Sam's tars, whether high
or low, and her coming is as eagerly
looked for in the navy yard as the stroke
of the bell announcing all hands to as-
semble. If any of the Bolton's crew have
not the money at hand "Little Buttercup"
is not the one to refuse them the pleasure
of enjoying her pies, cakes or beer on
trust. The bumbao woman relies upon
their honesty and knows that when the
paymaster makes his customary visit her
accounts will not be over-
looked. In fact, there are no bills paid
by the sailors at the navy yard before
those of poor "Little Buttercup."

"Little Buttercup," while disposing of
her wares among the marines, sailors
and officers at the navy yard in dress
and bearing is strictly the commonplace
appearing buxom woman of business,
with a pleasant smile for one customer
and a friendly greeting for some other who
has returned from a week's furlough.

When at home or in social circles, the
identity of the "Little Buttercup" of
Uncle Sam's navy is completely lost in
the personality of Miss Della Robinson.

Instead of the matronly conditioned
individual of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's
characterization, one beholds a really
handsome young miss of 19 years, with
classical features, natural blonde hair, a
full and strikingly symmetrical and com-
pact figure and manners appropriate for
a duchess.—New York Journal.

Pair Father.
Having lost his wife when his little
girl was but 6 years old, Sandy McPherson
married again. His new wife was
very kind to Maggie, the little girl, but
she ruled Sandy with a rod of iron.

An old lady meeting Maggie on her
way to school, kissed the little miss
warmly, bought her a big poke of sweets
and said:

"Pur wee lassie, you're o' a wee
mither the noo, eh bit I'm gey sorry for
ye, dearie."

"Ye're no' needin'," said Maggie,
solemnly, "but I'd like ye tae feel awfu'
sorry for ma' pair father."—Youth's
Companion.

HISTORICAL TID BITS.

Medicine was first introduced into Rome
from Greece in 300.

The order of Jesuits was founded by Ignatius
Loyola in 1540.

The great London plague was from June
20 to Dec. 12, 1665.

Homopathy was first introduced into the
United States in 1825.

From steamships were first introduced into
Great Britain in 1840.

Mormons arrived at Salt Lake valley,
Utah, July 24, 1847.

A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY.

The Mansion Immortalized by Wash-
ington and Halleck to Be Torn Down.

I clambered down from the summit of
Washington Heights, and while study-
ing the colonnade of an aged dwelling
was shocked by beholding a garish
poster that announced the sale by ex-
ecutor of the adjacent Lynch estate. Had
a circus bill been flaunted from the
walls of a church there would have
seemed no whit more sacrilegious. It was
here in this old landmark—namely, the
mansion house of the famed Miss Jumel,
that Fitz Greene Halleck beheld "At
midnight, in his garbed tent, the Turk
was dreaming of the hour when Greece,
her knee in supplication bent, should
tremble at his power." Here it was that
he composed the immortal poem "Marco
Bozzaris," and where the poet realized
that "An hour passed on—the Turk
awoke—to hear his sentries shriek,
'To arms! they come! the Greeks! the
Greeks!'"

Not only is this storied old wooden
structure thus immortalized; its history is
likewise wrapped within the pages of the
history of our land. City "is that Hal-
lem river improvements, which make the
ground thereabouts so inestimably val-
uable, should be sacrificed to utilitarian de-
mands; yet such it must be, owing to its
magnificent situation at the terminus
of the Sixth avenue "L" road, the Sub-
urban Rapid Transit road and the New
York and Northern road, together with
its advantages by water, owing to facil-
ities acquired by the erection of most
spacious dockage. Within these walls
Miss Jumel lived—an heiress born at
sea between the Cape of Good Hope and
London in 1769, and who died in New York
July 16, 1865.

At 17 years of age Eliza—that was her
Christian name—eloped with and mar-
ried Col. Peter Croix, a British officer,
and in moving to New York city be-
came, through her extraordinary beauty
and talents, the friend and favorite of
many distinguished men of the age. At
the death of Col. Croix she married
Stephen Jumel, a French wine mer-
chant, and removing with him to Paris,
became a leader of fashion under the
patronage of the Empress de Lafayette.

Although her husband's wealth was
enormous, in a few years she exhausted
by her extravagance a large portion of
his fortune.

Returning to this country she devoted
herself to its restoration, and with such
success that she soon regained more than
had been dissipated. Shortly after these
experiences Jumel died and then it was
she linked her name with that of Aaron
Burr, one of the most picturesque char-
acters in the annals of American states-
manship. She had been acquainted with
him in her youth, and as a result of
legal advice, at the time he was 73
years of age, but in 1830 they were mar-
ried.

From Texas spee-
A large sum of Miss Jumel's money,
which she had placed in his hands a few
days before the wedding, and, as a result,
she filed a complaint against him and
the separation—ended, although there was
no divorce.

Recently the Jumel estate has been di-
vided and sold as city lots, but the man-
sion upon it, which I have described,
erected by Col. Roger Morris in 1793,
still stands, and although the Jumel
estate, at the Real Estate Ex-
change, may be the beginning of its
eventual downfall, the memory of its
historic walls will be perpetuated to all
time. Washington has made it fragrant
with tales of the Revolution, for in it he
held his headquarters, there Miss
Jumel, who purchased it in 1810, enter-
tained Joseph Bonaparte, Moreau and
many other men of distinction.—New
York Herald.

A Story of Congressman Reed.
Reed stood one day in front of the
Hamilton house, on Fourteenth street,
where he lives. There is a hill there,
not steep, but sometimes slippery. A
colored man was urging a horse attached
to a heavily loaded wagon. Twice the
animal slipped and fell, and the driver
beat the beast with his whip. Presently
the horse stepped on a curb, and the
wheeled wagon so often heard and gen-
erally feared in the house he commanded
the negro to desist. The man again
raised his whip, when Reed's big arm
swung out and caught the driver's wrist
in a strong grasp. Reed held him thus
not a minute, and the driver, during
which a flood of reproaches as to colored
man had never before heard. The man
winced, wilted. He was mastered, phy-
sically and morally. And the end of the
incident was a drawing of the wagon to
one side of the street, Reed assisting the
driver therein, and a sending of the poor
horse away to the blacksmith to have
new shoes put on his old feet.—Washing-
ton Letter.

Legal Rights of a Bicyclist.

A case has been decided by the court
of appeals of Rhode Island affirming a
decision of the lower court which laid
down the law that a cyclist has the same
right on a road that a man has who
drives a horse and wagon. A cyclist and
a man driving a wagon approached each
other on a road. The cyclist turned
the right of way to the man driving the
horse and wagon, and the two collided.
The court decided that the law by not
driving reasonably to the right of the
traveler of the road of the highway.—
Kingston Freeman.

Twice to Salad and No More.

Dr. Anthony Ruppner usually helps
the members and guests to salad at the
suppers of the Goethe club. The doctor
has made a rule that is well known
among his fellow members never to in-
vite a guest a second time who asks to
be helped to salad more than twice. I
am told that among the many who have
enjoyed the club's hospitality at the doc-
tor's invitation only one has been tabooed
from further entertainment by the en-
forcement of this rule, and to this day
he is in doubt as to the cause of the
sudden coldness in the doctor's treatment
of him.—New York Star.

Irony of Fate.

He used to hear his neighbors prove
his life was a mistake.
Till one day, by a lucky move,
This good man made a stake.

Twice then the neighbors turned around
And praised his every whim,
Until at last the good man found
It was the stake made him.

How the prices for musical performances
have risen during the last thirty years can
be seen by a comparison of Patti's \$700 for per-
forming once in London this season and
Miss Patti's \$900 for a private musical
entertainment in Paris in 1850.

TREE CULTURE ON THE PLAINS.

By B. E. Fernow, Chief of Forestry Divi-
sion, Department of Agriculture.

NOTE.—Brief articles and communications upon
forestry subjects of importance to the Rocky
mountain region, are solicited by Editor T. En-
sign, forest commissioner, Colorado Springs,
Colo., who will endeavor to supply, in part at
least, local demands for printed information of
this character.

There is no better proof for the pud-
ding than the eating. While people
are debating what could and what
could not be done, some curious man
will answer the question by trying.

While some people contend that we
cannot plant trees in the so-called
arid regions without irrigation, others
have done it. I am not familiar with
the locality from which I have the
following report, but believe that the
section from which it comes has the
reputation of belonging to the district
where irrigation for tree growth is con-
sidered a necessity.

Says Mr. Charles Green of LeRoy,
Colorado: "I am located 35 miles
north of the north line of Kansas and
about 50 miles west of the east line of
Colorado on the table lands, 15 miles
south of the South Platte."

I have planted in spring of the 1887
Catalpa speciosa, Russian Mulberry,
Ash, Soft Maple and White
Willow cuttings, all without irriga-
tion, in new, unrotted soil. The losses
during the first two seasons up to Sep-
tember 1, 1888, were as follows:

Out of 144 Catalpas, 18 were dead;
of 60 Maples, one-half succumbed the
first season, but the 30 left not more
than 2 died the summer; of the
15 Mulberries only one was lost.

The growth was very small except
of the willow cuttings, one of which
making only a few inches the first
season, but two feet the second sea-
son. Box Elder seed planted last
February, very thick, did well, mak-
ing a growth of one to two feet, many
nearly two feet. Ash has not done so
well. Some of my neighbors have
tried Black Locust, which, in dry,
gravelly soil, much poorer than our
average soil, made a fine growth. Black
Walnut seems to stand the climate
well, but grows slowly.

What may be learned from this re-
port is this: The kind of timber
desired, with the exception of ash, which
is not fit for uplands, can be started
in the region referred to without ir-
rigation. The losses occur not from
an inherent incapacity of the species
to live under the local conditions, but
from oversight or carelessness in hand-
ling the material.

It is not safe to generalize from this
success in the first two seasons upon
the further progress of the plantation,
unless regard has been had for the
future in the first plan of planting.
Such regard consists in the proper
grouping of the various species, namely,
one of the kinds, which retains
leaves, being planted with a less
densely foliated one; such a combina-
tion would be the locust mixed with
the mulberry or box elder; the
soft maple with the catalpa. Only
by such combination can we expect
that our plantations will progress sat-
isfactorily through many seasons, the
one kind supporting and aiding the
other in maintaining favorable con-
ditions—a shaded ground, which pre-
vents evaporation.

"In union is strength."
I should propose the following
method of planting for the region in
question, which I know is not ortho-
dox, but yet having been advocated by
me three or four years ago, has been
tried with success in western Nebraska.

Break the sod and harrow it fine
with a dish harrow in spring, as soon
as the soil is workable. Plant trees
at once in trenches 3 feet apart, leav-
ing the rest of the soil undisturbed. In
this manner you avoid drying out the
soil, into which the plants are set,
providing a mulch by the harrowed
sod, avoiding the growth of weeds dur-
ing the first season at least, and catch-
ing the winter rains in the trenches
where it is most needed. Do not cul-
tivate between the rows, unless abso-
lutely necessary.

I should add the desirable kinds
to be tried in the region and one that
is a good shade and rapid grower is
the Wild Black Cherry (Prunus serotina).

B. E. FERNOW,
Chief of Forestry Division, Depart-
ment of Agriculture.
Washington, March 5th, 1889.

The Phoenix Herald says it has posi-
tive information that Surveyor-Gen-
eral Hise has prepared and printed a
report on the Peralta claim, and has
been the same for some weeks without
signing the same or giving it publicly.
The report is said to be in favor of the
settlers; if so, why is it not sent into
the department? Why is it not given
to the public? It has remained in the
present condition of suspension long
enough to excite a suspicion that it
is not a bona fide report intended to
settle the troubles of the settlers who
have been treated by that black-
mailing scheme for so long a time, and
of the invalidity of which there is not
a shadow of doubt, and never was.
It was never intended to be if Surveyor
General Hise proposes to stand by the
settlers let him come out.

An Act.

To prohibit the boards of supervisors
of the several counties of the territory
from allowing illegal demands
and claims, and to provide for the
punishment thereof.
Be it enacted by the Legislative As-
sembly of the Territory of Arizona:
SECTION 1. That the boards of super-
visors in any of the counties of this
territory shall not pay any sum or
amount whatever to any District
Judge for services or expenses in
holding or going to the place of
holding any term of the district
court in this territory.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts in
conflict with this act are hereby re-
pealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall be in force
from and after the date of its passage.
Approved March 21st, 1889.

It is said that the names given by
the train robbers are assumed ones.
Smith, the man who escaped, is the
one who claims to be a Baptist minister.
They are supposed to be the same crowd that held up the
train at Bellemont. One of the pris-
oners is supposed to have strychnine
concealed about his person.—Courier.

ROAD LAW.

SEC. 1. That par. 2743 Sec. 8 Chap.
1, Title 57, of the Revised Statutes of
Arizona be and the same is hereby
amended so as to read as follows:
"2743 Sec. 8. The Clerk of the Board
of Supervisors shall have entered up-
on the discharge of their duties, shall
issue to each road overseer, as many
receipts signed as he may require
taking his receipt for the same and
the receipts so delivered to such over-
seer shall be accounted as so much
cash paid to him, at two dollars each.
The road overseer shall settle quarterly
with the clerk of the Board of Su-
pervisors, to-wit: On the first Mon-
day in January, April, July and October
and all road receipts returned by them
to the board of supervisors, shall be
deducted from the amount issued to
such overseer as aforesaid and the
overseer shall account to the board of
supervisors at each settlement for all
receipts not returned by them from the
board of supervisors belonging to the
respective road districts."

SEC. 2. That paragraphs 2744, Sec.
9, Chapter 1, Title 57, Revised Statutes
of Arizona be and the same is hereby
amended so as to read as follows:
"2744 Sec. 9. Every male resident of
the Territory, over twenty-one and
under fifty years of age, shall be re-
quired to perform either in person, or
by substitute, two days labor on the
highways in their respective road dis-
tricts, which labor shall be performed
at any time when required by the road
overseer; or in default of performing
such labor shall pay to the road over-
seer of his district the sum of Two
Dollars for the benefit of the high-
ways of the district. Whenever the
labor required by this section has been
performed by any person, or instead
thereof money paid, the road overseer
shall deliver to the person entitled
thereto a proper receipt, signed by the
clerk of the board of supervisors and
countersigned by himself, specifying
in said receipt whether received in
money or labor performed upon the
roads, unless two full days work has
been performed to the satisfaction of
said overseer."

SEC. 3. That paragraph 2745, Sec.
10, Chapter 1, Title 57 of the revised
Statutes of Arizona be and the same is
hereby amended so as to read as fol-
lows: "2745 Sec. 10. The Road over-
seer shall give at least three days
notice, in writing to each person, re-
siding in his district, subject to road
tax, to appear on a certain day and
hour named at a certain place in his
district to do and perform the labor
required of him by section nine of
this chapter, and any person thus
notified who shall fail to appear either
in person or by substitute on the day
named in the notice, or who shall fail
to perform, or who appearing shall refuse
to perform, the labor required of him,
shall be considered as delinquent, and
be proceeded against as such, and the
road overseer shall proceed to collect
of him, in money, the sum of Two
Dollars in manner and form as here-
in provided, and nothing as herein
contained shall be so construed as to
prevent the road overseer from accept-
ing labor at any time from the delin-
quent if he shall deem the same ad-
visable. Any person who shall be pre-
vented by sickness from appearing
pursuant to notice, and who shall pre-
sent to the clerk of the Board of Su-
pervisors of his district a certificate
from any physician or three respect-
able citizens of his district certifying
to his disability to perform the re-
quired labor, shall not be liable as a
delinquent under the provisions of this
chapter."

SEC. 4. That paragraph 2747 Sec.
12, Chapter 1, Title 57, Revised Sta-
tutes of Arizona, be and the same is
hereby amended so as to read as fol-
lows: "2747 Sec. 12. Moneys, credits
and effects of the delinquent may be
seized or attached in the hands of
third parties by the road overseer by
delivering to the party having such
credit, moneys or effects of the delin-
quent, a written notice requiring said
party to pay to him the sum of money
due by delinquent, and if the person
thus served with notice shall pay the
amount demanded the road overseer
shall deliver to him a receipt therefor,
including the costs and charges allow-
ed to the overseer, viz: Three dollars
for the receipt thus delivered shall be
a legal offset to any claims existing
against the party paying in favor of
the delinquent. If the person on
whom the notice is served should neg-
lect or refuse to pay the road over-
seer the sum demanded of him within
five days after receiving said notice,
the road overseer shall apply to any
justice of the peace of his precinct for
an order requiring said person to
serve as aforesaid, to be and appear
before him forthwith or on a certain
day named in said order to answer un-
der oath concerning any moneys,
credits or effects in his hands belong-
ing to the delinquent, and if it shall
appear by the answer of the party to
the satisfaction of the justice that he
has moneys, effects or credits in his
hands belonging to the delinquent, the
justice shall enter in his docket a
judgment against the party thus ex-
amined for the sum of five dollars and
costs; two dollars of which shall be
paid to the road overseer and applied
by him upon the construction and re-
pairs of the highways in his district
and three dollars to road overseer for
his service. Upon receiving the sum
of five dollars the overseer shall exe-
cute a receipt for the sum of two dol-
lars signed by the clerk of the board
of supervisors and a receipt for the
remainder signed by himself. The
judgment rendered against the person
served with notice shall be collected in
the same manner as other judgments
in justice courts and shall be a legal
offset against the delinquent in favor
of the judgment debtor."

Approved March 21, 1889.

Carrying Weapons.

The following sections of a bill that
has now become a law are interest-
ing:

SEC. 1. If any person within any
settlement, town, village or city, with-
in the territory shall carry on or
about his person, saddle, or in his
saddle-bags any pistol, dagger,
slung-shot, sword-cane, spear, brass-

knuckles, bowie-knife or any other
kind of knife manufactured or sold
for purpose of offense or defense, he
shall be punished by a fine of not less
than twenty-five nor more than one
hundred dollars, and in addition there-
to shall forfeit to the county in which
he is convicted the weapon or weapons
so carried.

SEC. 3. If any person shall go into
any church or religious assembly, any
school room, or other place where
persons are assembled for amusement
or for educational or scientific pur-
poses, or in any circus, show, or pub-
lic exhibition of any kind, or into a
ball room, social party or social gath-
ering, or to any election precinct on
the day or days of any election, where
any portion of the people of this ter-
ritory are collected to vote at any elec-
tion; or at any other place where people
may be assembled to minister or to
perform any other public duty, or to
perform any other public assembly, and
shall have or carry about his person a
pistol or other firearm, dirk, dagger, slung-
shot, sword-cane, spear, brass knuck-
les, bowie knife, or any other kind of
knife, or any other kind manufactured
for offense or defense, he shall be
punished by a fine of not less than
fifty nor more than five hundred dol-
lars, and shall forfeit to the county
the weapon or weapons so found on
his person.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the
keeper of each and every hotel, board-
ing house and drinking saloon to keep
posted up in a conspicuous place in
his bar room or reception room if there
be no bar in the house, a plain notice to
travelers to divest themselves of their
weapons in accordance with section